

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.88

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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September 14 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 85
Humidity " 89 " 83

September 14 1915, Temperature 8 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 85
Humidity " 80 " 74

3020 大初月八年卯乙

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1915

二拜禮 號四十月九年英港 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

PROGRESS OF THE ALLIES.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PATRIOTIC ENTHUSIASM.

The Only Way in which Victory can be Assured.

THE ADRIANOPLE RAILWAY QUESTION.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

FATE OF THE WAR DEPENDS UPON GREAT BRITAIN.

September 13, 1.30 p.m.
Mr. Lloyd George in a characteristic preface, emphasises the absolute necessity of every effort being made for overcoming the overwhelming superiority in material and equipment, which the enemy still possesses, despite the fact that the Allies possess an overwhelming preponderance of raw material. "Untoward incidents that have occurred during the war have not weakened my faith in ultimate victory, always provided that the Allies exert their whole strength before it is too late. It is not to be expected that Russia can afford, for many months, the same active help as hitherto, and France is unable to do more than she is doing. Is Great Britain prepared to fill the gap? The fate of the war will be decided by Great Britain's course during the next three months."

Mr. Lloyd George added:—"Are we getting all the men we want for the fighting line next year to enable us even to hold our own? If we are not allowed to equip our factories and workshops with adequate labour to supply the armies, because we must not transgress the regulations applicable to normal conditions. If the practices are maintained of restricting the output of essential war material. If the nation hesitates, when the road is clear, to take the necessary steps to call forth its manhood to defend its honour and existence. Then I see no hope. But, if we sacrifice all we own and all we like best for our native land. If our preparations are characterized by grit, resolution and prompt readiness is shown in every sphere. Then victory is assured."

THE ADRIANOPLE RAILWAY.

CONVENTION STILL UNSIGNED.

September 13, 1.30 p.m.
The Times correspondent at Sofia says that the railway convention is still unsigned though the negotiations are completed. The convention involves no political engagements.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SITUATION; DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

September 13, 5.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that President Wilson is shortly expected to give a definite indication of his attitude towards the latest German-American developments. The gravity and delicacy of the situation is generally admitted, though it is known that the President's advisers are divided into opposing camps, one urging an immediate diplomatic rupture, in view of the obvious insincerity and evasions of Germany's Arabic note, and the other is still hopeful of the possibility of making Germany conform to international law and the law of humanity by diplomatic negotiation, though according to unofficial reports Germany, on Saturday, had handed the American Ambassador in Berlin a note justifying the attack on the Cunard liner *Ordona* came to them as a justifying the attack on the Cunard liner *Ordona* came to them as a shock. Public opinion is described by the *New York Herald* as being sickened by Germany's brazenness and want of veracity. The journal declares it is of no use awaiting Germany's excuses regarding the Hesperian outrage as the time has already arrived for definite and conclusive action.

FINANCIAL COMMISSION IN AMERICA.

September 13, 6.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York reports that the members of the Anglo-French Financial Commission spent the week-end as guests of prominent American bankers. Lord Reading was a visitor at Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's country house, which was strongly guarded. Unusual precautions have been generally taken to protect the Commissioners.

ANNAMITE MUNITION WORKERS FOR FRANCE.

September 13, 6.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Marseilles reports that 574 Annamites have arrived there to work in the French munition factories.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

A SPIRIT OF CONFIDENCE MANIFESTED.

September 13, 4.50 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Russian communiques are now longer and more detailed and breathing a spirit of confidence. Last evening's communique concludes as follows:—"Generally speaking, we continue in the execution of our plan, which is daily improving the position of our armies. It recounts another Russian success to the north of Tarnopol, where ninety-one officers and four thousand two hundred men, including Germans, were captured besides nine machine guns and much other booty. The Russians south of Tarnopol also took the offensive yesterday, while the Austrians on the Sereth river front continue their retreat towards the Dniester, pursued by the Russians, who have taken many prisoners. The Germans in the north, in the Dvinsk region, also in the direction of Vilna and Central Poland and in the vicinity of Skidel and Rovno have been strongly reinforced and are attacking fiercely, but the Russians are offering the most stubborn resistance, and are taking hundreds of prisoners in frequent counter-attacks. The communique does not confirm the German claim to the capture of Skidel. It states that, according to the accounts of prisoners, the Germans are excessively fatigued and that their losses during the past three days alone having amounted to one hundred per cent. Mention is made in the communique of fighting north of Tarnopol in which Austrian attacks were repulsed with enormous losses, though the enemy greatly reinforced made attacks under cover of a cloud of smoke over a mile long. The Russians in this fighting were greatly assisted by armoured motor cars, which dashed to the front of the enemy's defences and remained there for hours pouring into the enemy an incessant hail of bullets from their machine guns."

WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN SUBMARINE IN THE BLACK SEA.

September 13, 4.50 a.m.
A Petrograd communique reports that a Russian patrol boat has encountered, off the Crimean coast, a German submarine, which, however, quickly retreated when shelled.

FOG IMPEDES ITALIAN OPERATIONS.

September 13, 6.20 a.m.
Reuter's representative in Rome telegraphs that frequent fogs are impeding the operations in the Tyrol, Trentino, and Carnia. A communique says that the enemy attempted under cover of darkness to make a surprise attack on the valley of Slatenik in the Plesz basin. The Italians waited without firing a shot until the enemy was quite close, then rushed in with the bayonet and scattered the Austrians after a violent fight. Strong Austrian forces are massing in Tolmino and in the lower Isonzo regions, where the enemy is building works of an almost permanent character. The Austrians have again shelled Monfalcone dockyard, damaging some steamers.

TELEGRAMS. INDIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

MEDICAL EDUCATION OF INDIAN WOMEN.
(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph")
London, Received Sept. 14.

Miss Beck, secretary to the Indian National Association, has sailed on a tour through India, in connection with a scheme to obtain the support of the universities for the medical education of Indian women.

THE SINGAPORE RESERVE FORCE.

Regulations for Training.

From a special *Gazette* containing the regulations regarding the training of the Reserve Force and civil guard, we have extracted the following as being those most directly affecting the persons concerned.

13.—(1) Every civilian shall attend parades at all such times and places as are named in orders issued as hereinafter mentioned for the unit to which he is posted and all extra parades which the O. C. Civilians may have ordered him to undergo, unless leave of absence in writing shall have been previously obtained from the O. C. Civilians or from such officers as the O. C. Civilians may from time to time authorize to grant such leave.

This regulation is subject to the proviso that

(a) a civilian shall not be obliged to attend more than four parades other than extra parades in any calendar week;

(b) a civilian may absent himself in any month from two of the total number of parades prescribed in the orders issued to his unit for that month, but such right of absence shall not accumulate from month to month.

14.—(1) A civilian who has attended not less than 28 parades other than extra parades and has fired the prescribed musketry course, if any, shall, when the O. C. Civilians directs be examined in military training including musketry by an officer appointed by the Military Headquarters, Straits Settlements. If such officer thereupon, or after any subsequent examination held on the direction of the O. C. Civilians, certifies that such civilian is proficient in military training and musketry such civilian shall be deemed to be a trained civilian.

(2) A trained civilian shall not be obliged to attend more than six parades, in each calendar month, including two parades described in orders as musketry parades if there are any such.

18. The training of civilians shall be under the general control of the General Officer Commanding Troops in the Straits Settlements and in each Settlement or area shall be conducted under the orders and subject to the supervision of the O. C. Civilians in that Settlement or area who shall be appointed by the Governor and of such officers as shall be appointed by the Governor and of such instructors and Non Commissioned Officers as shall be appointed by the O. C. Civilians.

20. The O. C. Civilians may from time to time issue orders under these Regulations directing the performance of any act or thing which he may consider necessary to be done or performed by any civilian for the purpose of carrying into effect the Ordinance or these Regulations or of carrying out the prescribed training, provided that no civilian shall be subject to any penalty for non-compliance with any such order if he can show that no copy of such order was received by him before the time when such act was to be performed.

21. The O. C. Civilians may by summons in writing signed by him direct the attendance before him of any civilian at any place and at any time after the expiration of 24 hours from the time when such summons shall have left with or communicated to the civilian.

22. Every civilian commits a breach of these Regulations who without reasonable excuse—

(a) fails to appear at any parade or extra parade under the provisions of Regulation 13 or goes from thence without leave before he is dismissed, or without urgent necessity quits the ranks;

(b) attends late at any such parade or extra parade;

(c) attends improperly dressed or equipped at any such parade or extra parade;

(d) neglects or refuses to obey any lawful order or direction of the O. C. Civilians or any Officer, Instructor or Non Commissioned Officer while on any such parade or at or about the place where any such parade or extra parade is about to be or has been held.

(Continued on page 10.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Austrians again shelled the Monfalcone dockyard, damaging some steamers.

Frequent fogs are impeding operations in the Tyrol, Trentino and Carnia.

Public opinion in America is described as being sickened by Germany's brazenness and want of veracity.

Russian communiques are now much longer and contain much more detail, breathing a spirit of confidence.

Mr. Lloyd George says that the fate of the war will be decided by Great Britain's course during the next three months.

According to unofficial reports Germany, on Saturday, handed to the American Ambassador at Berlin, his passport.

A Russian patrol boat encountered, on the Crimean Coast, a German submarine which quickly retreated when shelled.

President Wilson is shortly expected to give a definite indication of his attitude at the latest American developments.

Untoward incidents, which have occurred during the war, have not weakened the faith of Mr. Lloyd George, of ultimate victory.

Austrian forces are massing in Tolmino in the lower Isonzo regions where the enemy is building works of an almost permanent character.

Miss Beck, secretary to the Indian National Association, has sailed for India in connection with a scheme for the medical education of Indian women.

The Adrianople railway convention is still unsigned though the negotiations have been completed. The convention involves no political engagements.

There has been fighting between the Austrians and the Russians to the North of Tarnopol, where Austrian attacks were repulsed with enormous losses to the enemy.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasises the absolute necessity of every effort for overcoming the overwhelming superiority in material and equipment, which the enemy still possesses.

The Russians scored another success to the North of Tarnopol, where ninety-one officers and four thousand two hundred men, including Germans, were captured.

The enemy attempted, under cover of darkness, to make a surprise attack in the valley of the Plesz basin. The Italians waited and did not fire until the enemy was close, and then rushed in with the bayonet and scattered him.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Friday, September 17.

Douglas (Savannah) Co. meeting—noon.

Saturday, September 18.

H.K. Police Reserve—Promenade Concert, Public Gardens—9 p.m.

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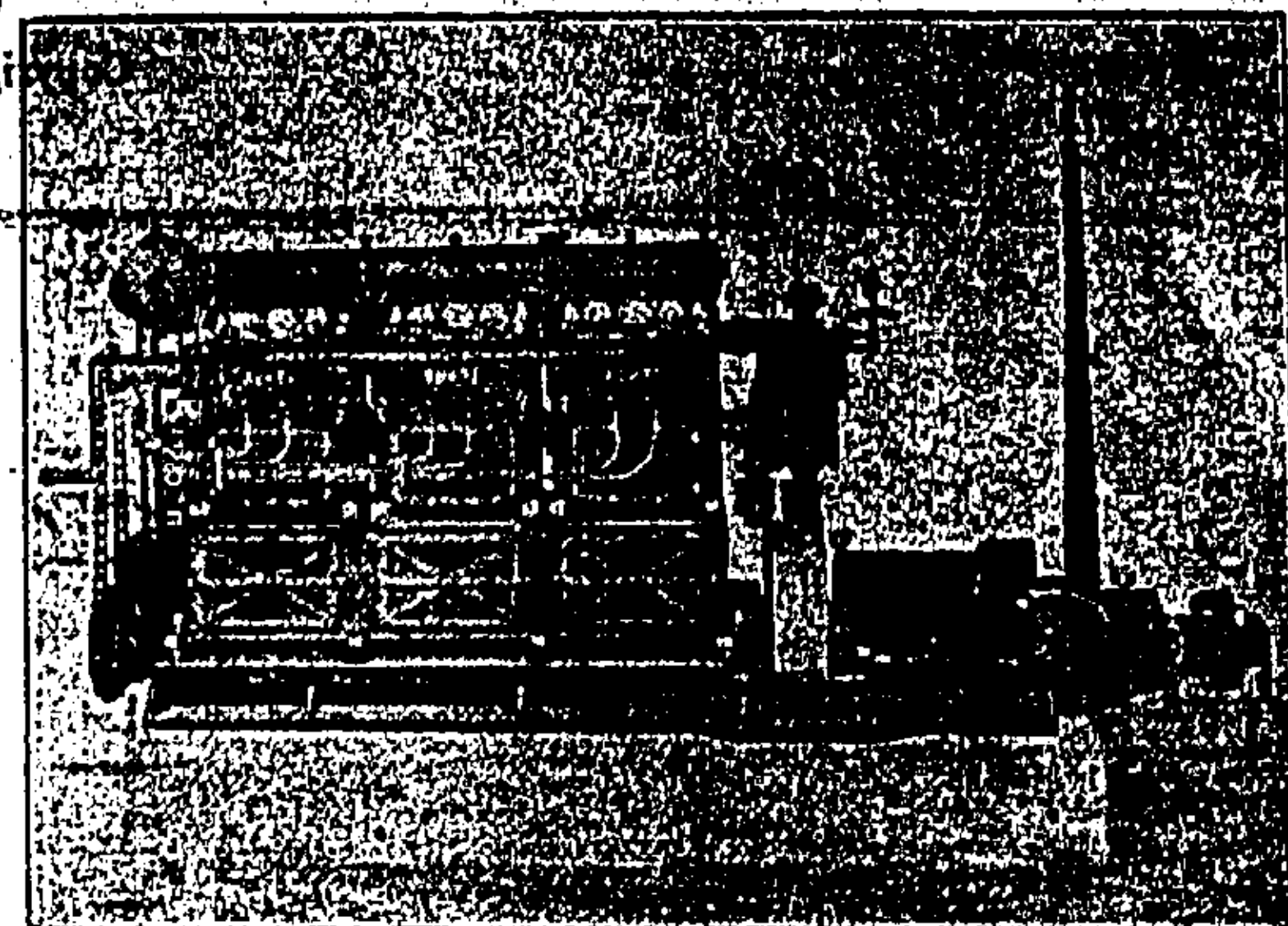
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South China Morning Post.
About Zeppelins.

According to a statement given
out by Count Zeppelin's secretary,
15 airships of a greatly perfected
type, each being armoured and
capable of carrying two tons of
explosive, were to be delivered
by the 1st July. These ships
were to be fitted with a system
for increasing the ascending
speed, which would enable them
to attain an altitude two-fifths
better than the best hitherto pos-
sible. While the actual efficiency
of this new type still remains a
subject of hypothesis, it is interesting
to note the amount of damage
effected by Zeppelins during the
first six months of the war, for
which official figures are avail-
able: from the 1st August, 1914,
up to the 31st January, 1915,
fourteen Zeppelin raids took
place, in the course of which 160
persons were killed and some 100
buildings destroyed. This de-
structive activity was purchased
at the price of half a dozen air-
ships annihilated, and 60 men of
the crews taken prisoner and 30
killed.

Daily Press.

Reflections on the War.
Buildings in the Belgian capital
are said to be mined in readiness,
and while it is not apparent what
benefits would arise from such an
act of destruction, German ruth-
lessness has already been too
plainly shown not to be accepted
as a factor in the problem. It
happens, of course, to be said that Ger-
many will eventually have to pay
for any further destruction that
she causes, but there are many
things which no amount of com-
pensation can pay for, and these
include, if the temper of the
Belgian people be as reported, the
sacrifice of many innocent lives.
German "frightfulness" does
not appear to have the effect in-
tended, that of owing the people
against whom it is directed. In
whatever direction it has been
used, its result has been to in-
crease rather than allay the op-
position to German domination.
Such has been the case in Bel-
gium, and it is probable that
when the end of the German oc-
cupation draws near there will
be an insurrection of the people
against the invaders which will
add to the terror of the final
scenes. Germany can never
hope to expiate her crime by any
amount of compensation which
she may be able to pay.

China Mail.

Carriers Broken by the War.
If conscription had previously
obtained in Great Britain such a
course would have been provided
for, and the customs of trade and
the curricula of colleges would
have developed in such a way as
to allow of the military course
being interpolated between two
series of civil experiences with the
minimum of disturbance. But it
is entirely new to us for middle-
class youths to join the army for
the course of a war. In the past
those who entered it did so with
the idea of making it a profession
for life, the only exception being
during the South African War,
when the Yeomanry attracted a
number of adventurous spirits
for a time. The numbers,
however, were comparatively
small, and when they
returned they made their way
back into civil life without very
much difficulty. The conditions
are very different now. There
are very few young men of
education between the ages of 18
and 20, that are not with the
Colours, and every day the pres-
sure grows stronger on those who
have hitherto resisted the
country's call. Now, it is just the
period between the ages of 18 and
20 which gives direction and
stimp to a man's career. The
school age is past, and has been
replaced by university, collegiate,
or practical training. Unques-
tionably, this must have far-
reaching effects and the contem-
plation of their probable effect is
one of the most interesting sub-
jects of speculation with regard to
that much wished-for time—the
end of the gigantic struggle.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The South Polar Expedition.
One of the objects of Sir E. Shackleton's present South Polar Expedition is to establish a wireless station in the Antarctic, the staff to be relieved once a year. The main purpose of the station would be to keep the civilised world acquainted with the meteorological conditions around the Pole. Theoretically the power of such a station need not be very great for long-distance transmission, but during Captain Scott's Antarctic investigations it was discovered that the Aurora australis (the South Pole equivalent of the Aurora borealis in high northern latitudes), by "damping" the ether waves, somewhat counterbalanced the lessened interference of sunshine.

Proposed House Tax.
The Ministry of Finance is now considering the desirability of levying a tax on houses. A set of draft regulations respecting the enforcement of this tax has been suggested by the Ministry. The tax is to be first enforced in provincial capitals, and commercial ports and then gradually extended to interior towns and cities of less importance. The rate of the tax is to be regulated according to the size of the houses, which will be divided into three classes. Houses of the first class are to be taxed 20 cents per month, second class 15 cents and third class 10 cents. The rate of tax on foreign styled buildings will be determined according to their size and the area occupied.

The Highland Bagpipe.
The Highland bagpipe, for which English and Colonial, as well as Scottish, regiments now on active service appear to be clamouring, is louder than any other, probably because it was originally designed to cheer the clansmen when they were fighting. In the hands of a skilled performer it strains carry about six miles, and under specially favourable conditions as far as ten miles. The Duke of Sutherland owns a bagpipe which figured in the battle of Prestonpans, and must therefore be nearly 2000 years old, yet it can be heard at a distance of eight miles.

Senor Perez Galdos.
It is fitting that Senor Perez Galdos should sign the Spanish manifesto in favour of the Allies, for "Tratado," the first of the series of historical romances entitled "Episodios Nacionales," by which he is best known, embodies a striking tribute to British seamanship, and some later volumes of the same series glorify the valour of our soldiers. Senor Perez Galdos was born in the Canary Islands, but he is by choice and long custom a Madrilenian, having lived for nearly fifty years in the capital, where his first novel appeared in 1888.

New Governor of Szechwan.
Owing to the multifarious duties he is compelled to attend to in the absence of a Governor, the Szechwan Chiangchuan Gen. Chen Yi has repeatedly requested the Government to appoint an official as Governor of that province in order to relieve him of a part of his duties. The Government, it is understood, will probably appoint Mr. Feng Hsueh-heu to the vacancy. The latter is now serving as the Chief of the Administrative Bureau of Szechwan and has been on very cordial terms with the Chiangchuan for many years.

Brigandage in Kwangtung.
Guerrilla warfare is reported to be prevalent in the province. On August 28 banditti invaded the towns of Tomkong and Chongchung, burning some 1,500 houses, killing several hundreds and taking many captives. In the Fungling and Panyu districts one lieutenant and four men were taken prisoners after some hours fighting. At Shekwan and Shek-tow fighting between gamblers and banditti and soldiers resulted in three persons being killed and two wounded.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

NEW SHIPMENT

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AND
VICTOR RECORDS

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S.S. "TAMBA MARU,"
INCLUDING THE LATEST ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN SUCCESSSES.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

OUR NATIONAL HONOUR.

Mr. Roland G. Usher writing in the North American says:

As one diplomatic note followed another without satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties between the United States and Germany, the particular issues out of which the discussion arose sank more into the background and the larger issues of principle became the real subjects for discussion. Since his resignation Mr. Bryan has been raising with insistence a point of interest, though his own utterances upon it will not be found convincing by many. There can be no doubt, he says, that the national honour must be maintained.

With this few will quarrel who disagree with everything else Mr. Bryan ever said. But what does our national honour demand? Why do questions of honour admit of no compromise? Why do experienced statesmen declare that Hague Tribunals can never settle them? Why does the United States decline to submit to arbitration the damages due from Germany for the sinking of the *Frye* and insist on raising, as a question almost of national honour, the precise sort of point which experts had hitherto declared to be peculiarly susceptible of settlement by arbitration?

It is easier to ask such questions than it is to answer them, but tentative discussions and approximations may not be without interest.

National honour seems to be the national sense of right conduct toward its citizens and toward other nations and their citizens, and rests upon the highest corporate ideals of civic conduct and virtue which we have attained. But the people usually regard anything as consonant with the national honour which they feel they can yield without loss of self-respect. The practical question is more often negative than positive, and asks whether this point can be left out more often than it must be kept in.

The real issue is this: Who is to decide what is consonant with our sense of right conduct, what we cannot yield without loss of self-respect—we ourselves or, as in the present instance, Germany? Is not this the issue which defines compromise, the issue which Hague Tribunals cannot be allowed to decide? Is this not the issue which Germany raised by her offer to submit the case of the *Frye* to a German prize court?

The United States replied that the United States, and not the German prize court, was the party which must be satisfied of the adequacy of the damages, and that the United States could not agree to be satisfied with the award of the prize court unless it knew its decision would be satisfactory before it was made. This involved previous diplomatic agreement and made the action of the prize court superfluous. In other words, we could not admit Germany's right to decide what ought to satisfy our sense of justice and honor. We alone could determine the adequacy of the amends because we alone could judge of the offence, since we alone could decide upon the

principles of national life which had been contravened.

Similarly, the sinking of the *Lausania* caused universal horror and indignation and produced a nearly universal sentiment that here was a matter which we could not condone without loss of self-respect. The sense of the loss of life was not keener than the sense of the injustice done us and our national idea of humanity. None of these beliefs can be easily put into words. They are felt, rather than expressed; but there can be no doubt of their existence. To extort from Germany some agreement not to infringe again upon our idea of humanity became the president's policy, and it met with all but universal approbation.

Unfortunately—and here we come to the crux of questions of honour—what we feel is so necessary to obtain in maintenance of our own self-respect and idea of right conduct, the Germans feel it difficult to grant without sacrificing their own sense of rectitude. The real fact in dispute is now the question of humanity and of justice in the largest possible sense.

SEIZURE OF THE BJORD.

British Exposure of German "Explanation."

Press Bureau, July 20.—His Majesty's Government had occasion to publish, on July 4th, a statement to the effect that when the Swedish mail steamer *Bjork* and *Thorsten* were captured by the Germans, closed mail bags from Russia and Sweden conveyed by those vessels were opened by the German Censorship authorities, in contravention of Article 1 of the Hague Convention of 1910. The attention of his Majesty's Government has now been drawn to an official German communique, in which it is alleged:

1. That the above statement is incorrect.
2. That mails on the *Thorsten* were returned unopened.
3. That certain suspicious mail bags on the *Bjork* were opened after being found under the vessel's cargo; that the weight of the bags made it clear that they did not contain postal matter; that on examination they were found to contain contraband, namely, barbed wire cutters, consigned to the British Government.
4. That the mails on the *Bjork* which did not contain contraband were returned to the Swedish Postal authorities.

Large numbers of letters which formed part of the mails originally carried by the steamship *Bjork* have been received in the United Kingdom bearing conclusive evidence of having been opened by the German military authorities and resealed with an adhesive label bearing the printed legend "Vour Militair Geofret Zuzeggen Postamtlich Geopend." Many letters from Sweden which had been open but not resealed, bore no definite evidence of having been opened in Germany, though a few bore endorsements written in German, and there is no doubt that they were opened by German censors.

The envelopes of all these letters, which were opened by the German authorities were of the character which precluded the

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET—FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, immediate possession; and **Four-Roomed Flats** in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th October next, English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.
Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
"Jan Mor" 16 Peak Road 7 Roomed House, possession Nov. 15th.
Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Godowns, at Wanchoi Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongachong Road, Houses in Broadwood Terrace.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO LET—No. 171 "Magdalen Terrace" The Peak, Nos. 1 & 6 "Torres Buildings" Kowloon. Moderate rental. Ready for occupation. Apply to—**SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.**

TO LET—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO LET—Norman Cottage, No. 2 Peak Road, 4 good rooms, immediate possession. Apply PERCY SMITH, SEITH & FLEMING.

TO LET—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

PICTURES FOR POSTERITY

British Cinematograph Record of the War.

Mr. Asquith, in a written answer on July 29, to a question by Sir H. Norman says that for the instruction of the people of the Empire, and as a record for future generations, His Majesty's Government are following the example of the French Government and causing cinematographic records of suitable scenes at the front and on the lines of communication to be taken by a photographer under official supervision.
[When it was announced some months ago that the French Government had decided that cinematograph records of the war should be made, it was stated by the War Office that all photographs of British operations had been banned.]—*The Globe*.

possibility of their having contained such contraband as wire cutters, mentioned in the German communique. It is, on the face of it, absurd to suggest that his Majesty's Government should have had recourse to international letter service and import such bulky articles. The allegation has, in fact, no foundation, but whatever the contents of the opened letters may have been, or was suspected to be, the action of the German authorities was in any case a breach of the Hague Convention, which provides for the inviolability of all mails found on board a neutral vessel on the high seas.

TO LET.

TO LET—"La Hacienda" E., No. 74 Mount Kallett Road. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road, Central.

OFFICES TO LET—Two large rooms with balconies (one room first floor and one on third floor) in "Hongkong Hotel Mansions." For particulars apply—**MANAGER, Hongkong Hotel.**

WANTED.

WANTED—A Godown keeping, or. Salary \$30.00 per month. Apply "A.B." c/o The Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED—The Services of Nurse or good travelling Amah for children in return for first-class passage to England. Apply "C." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—4 h.p. Motor Cycle, with side car, late 1914 model. Apply "X.Y.Z." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE—A quantity of China, Glassware etc. For permit to view and further information apply to R. C. Morton, Agent, Pacific Mail S.S. Co., King's Building.

FOR SALE—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.'s Godowns 1 & 2 connected by covered alleyway—located on Section B Marine Lot 243—Kennedy Town, Crown Rent \$160.00 per annum, together with permanent Steel Pier opposite godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.
Steamer Launch "America" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.—For further information apply to R. C. Morton, Agent.

\$25. DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST—Brindled Scotch Terrier Dog; answers to name of Mac. Lost in the vicinity of Kowloon City. Any one returning same to D. Logan, Kowloon Docks will be rewarded to the extent of \$25.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

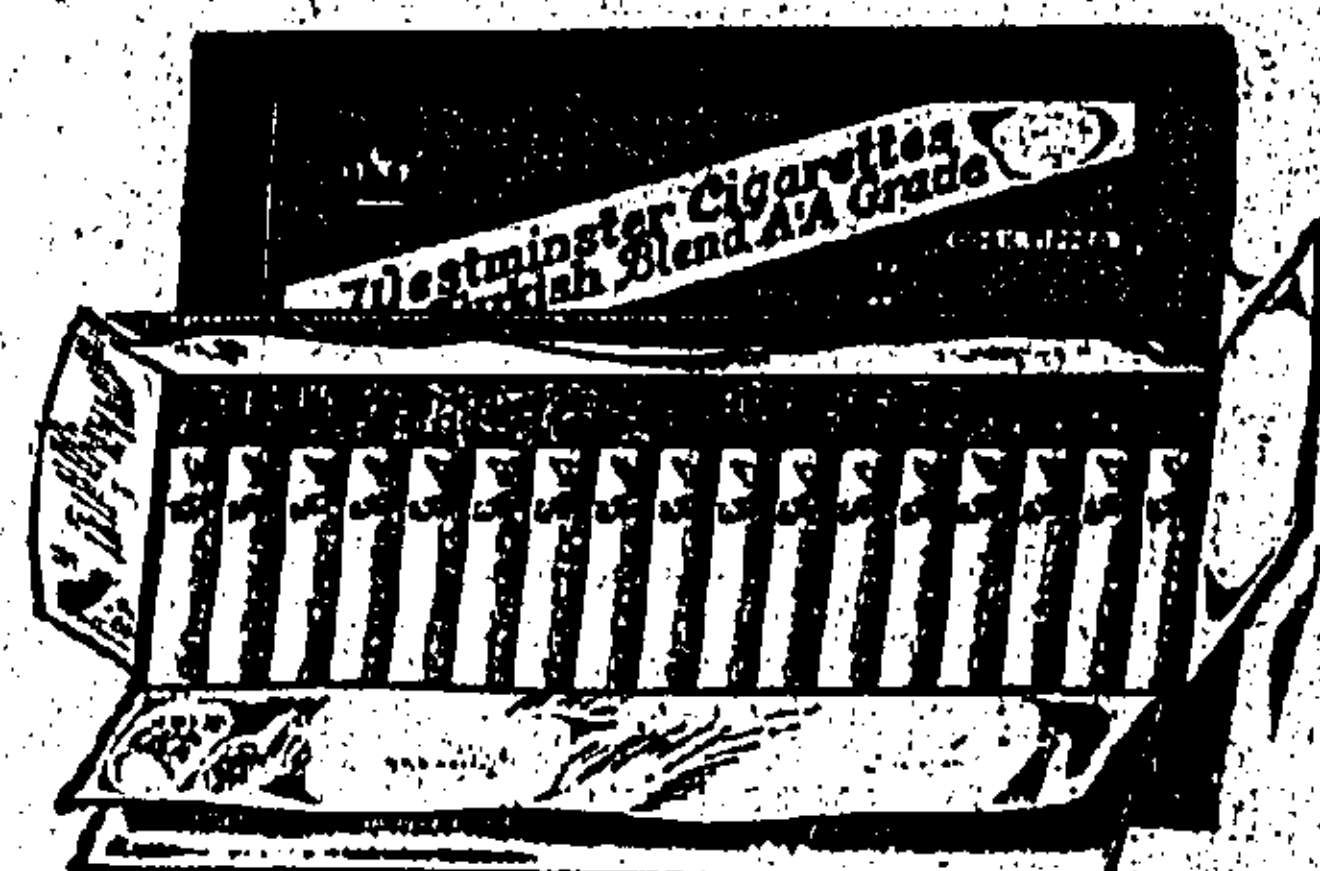
Karavolos, Shanghai.
Mengsoon Seng, Bangkok.
J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Hangsang, Chefoo.
Raymondhoe 133, Connaught Road, Yokohama.
Franchise Matsubara, Shanghai.

Rayward Tangomaru, Kobe.
Yiezian & Co. Queen's Road, Shanghai.
Tongsangloong, Kobe.
Dorsienku, Shanghai.
Chinggun 35 Connaught Road, Shanghai.

R. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1915.

3-16 of A Penny in £.
At the London Bankruptcy Court a total unsecured indebtedness of £97,151, and a dividend of 3-16 of a penny in the £ on proofs of debt admitted for £25,072, were the figures mentioned by the Official Receiver on the hearing of an application for discharge by Edward Wrixon Duncan Longdon, a mining engineer who was adjudged bankrupt in June 1902, being described as of Broadstreet House, E.C. The discharge was suspended for two years.

NOTICES.

75
Cents
a
Tin
of
50

The Introduction of WESTMINSTER "A.A." Cigarettes marks an epoch in Cigarette Luxury.
Also in Sealed Tins of 100 for \$1.50.

CORK TIPPED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
NEW SHAPES IN"WALK-OVER"
BOOTS AND SHOES.THEY ARE COMFORTABLE
DURABLE AND STYLISH.

Only \$10.00 \$12.00 and \$13.50 Per Pair.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU
DISS BROS.
ENGLISH TAILORS.
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower St.)
WITH A PERFECT FIT.
Established 1900.

NOTICE.

N. LAZARUS & Co.

QUALIFIED OPTICIANS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

(lately occupied by W. POWELL, Ltd.)

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"COMET."

\$3.90 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.30 per case ex store.

OHING CHEONG.

168 Des Vaux Road, Cen.
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN.

91 Des Vaux Road, West.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE SUN KWOK MAN COMPANY LIMITED.

(in Liquidation.)

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies' Ordinances 1911 and 1913 that a Meeting of the Creditors of The Sun Kwok Man Company Limited (in Liquidation) will be held at the Offices of the Liquidator, No. 5 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong on Saturday, the 11th day of September 1915 at 12 o'clock noon for the purposes provided for in the said Section.

Dated this 6th day of September 1915.

H. PERCY SMITH.

Liquidator.

THE CONDITION OF YOUR HAIR DEPENDS ON THE CONDITION OF YOUR SCALP.

USE

WATSON'S - RESORCIN - HAIR WASH

The HAIR TONIC that Kills - The DANDRUFF GERM. Cleanses the Scalp & thus Produces a Luxurious & Healthy Growth.



A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—
Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamien, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1915.

WHAT THE WAR IS DOING.

It is by this time something in the nature of a commonplace observation to remark that, after the war, things will never be as they were before. But there is truth in the statement none the less. The present struggle, which is convulsing the whole world, overshadows in importance and significance the greatest wars of which past history speaks, and it is not too much to say that, when it is finally concluded, mankind in general will look out upon a new earth from a totally different perspective than that from which it has hitherto watched world movements. Certain it is that there will be a very widespread revision of nation's opinion of nation as one of the direct results of the war. What will follow in the wake of these new estimates—whether, for example, national spirit and energy will become more solidified, or whether we shall see nationalism give place to a wider international life—it is rather premature to discuss. The main point, however—that vital changes will be witnessed—stands good.

Even now, with the end of the war by no means as yet in sight, we can see signs of a readjustment of ideas. We have only to turn to British political life to find support for that statement. The existence of the Coalition Government and the depth of the nation's confidence in it are facts which reveal the growing recognition of the inadequacies of the party system to which we as a nation have so tenaciously clung. Similarly in the methods which the authorities are taking to organise the industrial resources of the country, in the interests of the State, for the prosecution of the war, we can perceive a very distinct converging of ideas towards a real and large Socialism, however unconscious of it many of our public men may be. In the matter also of the right of the State to call upon every able-bodied citizen to bear arms we can detect a noteworthy change of opinion gradually taking place. But what is in some respects more striking still, when we recall the bitter Tariff Reform controversy of a few years back, is the way in which former Free Traders are now coming round to the view that imports should be taxed. This step was recently urged on the Prime Minister by a deputation of business men and financiers, who came, in the stress of war, not to ask for a lightening of the burden of taxation, but with a request that that burden might be added to. The significant circumstance concerning the visit of this deputation was that it was of a non-party character, and among those who asked for the imposition of taxation upon imports was Sir Felix Schuster, who has for so many years been a stalwart among Free Traders. The proposal for new import taxes is based on two grounds—to secure additional revenue, and to reduce the consumption, in the interests of national thrift, of unnecessary luxuries imported from abroad. It is obvious, of course, as the Prime Minister reminded the deputation, that both these objects cannot be attained at one and the same time, but, as Mr. Harold Cox retorted, alternatively we get one or the other, and both are of value. The main point, however, is that Free Traders should make these requests to a Free Trade Premier and be given a respectful and even sympathetic hearing. We have touched upon these one or two matters to show that our public men of all parties are willing, if need be, in the peculiar circumstances of the time, and in the interests of the country, to sacrifice opinions and prejudices to which they have held throughout a lifetime. The war is welding the people into a common whole. That is what it all means.

Flood Prevention and "Squeeze."

The meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday in connection with the scheme (already alluded to in these columns) for preventing floods, did not fail for want of plain speaking. The Chinese of Hongkong realize what many of their friends over the frontier have not yet discovered: that frankness on the subject of "squeeze" will do no harm, and may do a very large amount of good. The speakers yesterday called things by their right names without the introduction of false modesty; and sensible people will respect them all the more for it. While one of them reminded those present that, if the Chinese Government collected the suggested impost, the collectors would not play the game, another hinted that if the previous speaker's advice were followed and the collecting were left to the people, the same amount of squeeze would still go on. The more the Chinese drag this sort of thing to light and face it squarely, the stronger will they become. We are not going to discuss the morality of the squeeze; European hands are not invariably so clean, in that regard, that they can afford to throw stones at the Chinese. As a matter of policy, however, one would think that it would long have occurred to our very practical Chinese neighbours that the practice must ever be disastrous. Makes the rightness or wrongness, the honesty or dishonesty of it—a people that cannot trust its own government, its own friends even, with its money affairs, can never become powerful. All the education and all the swallowing of Western ideas will not benefit China till her sons resolve to banish this national failing.

More Complaints.

Complaints still reach us as to the nuisance created by the indiscriminate flushing of verandahs, and the absolute indifference on the part of the Chinese servant to the amount of inconvenience, unpleasantness or damage caused by the dripping of water from parapets, pipes etc. On Sunday morning, at about nine o'clock, a leisurely coolie thought well to wash down the verandah of the Telephone Company premises in Icehouse Street—and he did it so thoroughly that people passing in chairs were very liberally bespattered. We would also mention that it is time that something was done to prevent foot-passengers from being similarly bespattered by the water that overflows from the guttering on the building at the top of Battery Path. This has long caused annoyance among those who are obliged to use that thoroughfare every morning. There must be someone or other who could say a word that would lead to satisfactory preventive measures. Not only is there the continual risk of garments being splashed, but the water collecting on the ground below contributes neither to health nor to comfort.

The Late Walter Emanuel.

The latest Home papers record the death of one whom literature, journalism and the general public could ill spare—Mr. Walter Emanuel; and the world's regret will be all the deeper in view of the fact that he has gone at the comparatively early age of six and forty, leaving much good work undone. His "Charivaria" had been looked forward to, week after week, for many years by untold thousands of Punch patrons, and his easy, spontaneous, and often forthright in such books as "A Dog Day" had brought happiness or mental relief to countless readers. How he contrived to keep his "Charivaria" column up to pitch, from week to week and from year to year, was a mystery to everyone. He had just his own peculiar touch, that was like magic—turning humbug, knavery or foolishness to ridicule. He was rarely if ever ill-natured in doing this, he was rather the rollicking, happy-go-lucky, irresponsible but brilliant schoolboy, with a hawk's eye for the shallow, the bombastic or the insincere. Apropos, will Punch readers ever forget his remark at the time of the San Francisco earthquake: "The Daily Mail talks about seismic disturbances," just as though it were a penny paper.

DAY-BY-DAY.

SMOOTHERS THE WATER WHERE THE BROOK IS DEEP.—Heavy VI.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 79; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 74; sunshine.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 361 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 333 published.

The Mails.
Siberian, Canadian and American Mails.—Closed per a.s. Tenny. Mara to-day at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Yungchow to-day at 3 p.m.
Australian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Tanga Mara to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Share Market News.—Opening Official Quotations.
Bank.—\$820, buyers.
Hongkong C. and M. S. S. Co. Ld. \$204, buyers.
Dunlop.—\$87, buyers.
Indo (Combined) \$153 b.
China (Preferred) 61 b.
Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Ld.—\$76, sales.
Hongkong and W'poo D. Co. Ld.—\$75, buyers.
Shanghai and Hongkong W. Co. Ld.—\$93, com.
Hongkong Cottons.—\$0.20, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai.—\$102, buyers.
Ropes.—\$29, buyers.
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co.—\$62, sellers.
Ewos.—\$177, sales.
China Sugars.—\$134, buyers.
Langkate.—\$134, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 95/8d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 63rd anniversary of the death of the Duke of Wellington.

Returned from Holiday.
Mr. John Lamm returned to the Colony yesterday by the s.s. St. Albans, after a brief trip to Japan.

Notice to Consignees.
Consignees are reminded that goods ex s.s. Benledi, remaining undelivered after to-morrow, will be subject to rent.

Silver Vases Stolen.
A Chinese clerk living at 30, Robinson Road has reported to the Police, the theft from his residence of two silver vases valued at \$33.

Collects and Absconds.
A Chinese manager of No. 278, Des Vaux Road Central, reports that on the 13th inst. a clerk collected \$32 on behalf of the firm, and absconded.

Auction Sales.
Mr. G. P. Lammar will sell by auction, at his sale rooms, valuable leasehold property situate at Victoria, in four lots, to-morrow, at 3 p.m. He will also sell, at 4 p.m., a very fine piece of red coral.

The Confidence Trick Again.
A Chinese married woman living at 1, Cheung Luk Lane has complained to the police that, while walking in Gascoigne Road, she was met by two men, who, as the result of the confidence trick, deprived her of two gold mounted rattan bangles valued at \$30.

Return of Communicable Diseases.
The return showing the number of cases of communicable diseases, which have been notified as occurring in Hongkong, during the week ending September 11, is as follows:—Two Chinese cases of enteric fever, from districts other than the city of Victoria, both of which proved fatal.

Sporting-Gun Smugglers Caught.
Two Chinese w.m.n. of whom one was blind, were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, with having in their possession on board an unlicensed boat at Tai Kok Tsui, a double-barrelled shot gun, an automatic single-barrelled shot gun, and three hundred rounds of ammunition.

The Blind Woman was discharged, the other being fined \$400 or in default three months' hard labour.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE ETERNAL BERNSTORFF.

The Austrians.

There is not much doubt as to the all-round success of the Russians and the corresponding discomfiture of the Austro-Germans; and, if our allies in the East are feeling "good" and confident, one can hardly blame them. Moreover the Russians as a race are far too shrewd to wax over confident; they leave that to the Kaiser and his friends. At practically every point on the Eastern front the Austro-Germans have either been stopped or else driven back. Scceptical British readers would do well to remember that these stories of defeat are not confined to Petrograd communiques; many of the most important features have come through Reuters own men, even through the Germans themselves. It is Reuters, and not a Petrograd communique, that tells us, for instance, of the rat-in-a-trap condition of the enemy; that "faced by the fact of approaching winter, they are striving desperately from one side to the other for a decisive blow." That "decisive blow" should be worth seeing. The German must soon begin to recognise the ridiculousness of their position in the eyes of the world. They have always been on the eve of administering crushing blows, West, East and South—but the blows never seem to come off. If they had as much sensibility as a rhinoceros (and most of them seem to have considerably less) they would know that they are making themselves a laughing-stock and not a terror.

Hapless Austria.

In spite of all that one hears, it is still difficult to avoid feeling a certain snaking pity for the Austrians. True, that pity grows smaller by degrees and beautifully less as one hears of the doings of their Ambassador and his friends in America, or as one reads of their copying their German friends in such peculiarly gentlemanly performances as firing on ambulances etc. Yet one feels desperately sorry at heart—sorry that a nation that was formerly honourable should have sunk to the level of the Germans. It is the old story that one can't touch pitch without getting one's fingers in a beastly mess. The Austrians allowed themselves to be coaxed and bluffed into the war, and the longer they are associated with the Germans, the lower does their own moral code become. A year or two ago an Austrian diplomat would no more have thought of acting as Dr. Dumba has acted than he would have felt like stealing coppers from a blind man; but the association with Germany—a country whose moral, honour and culture exist only on paper; and "scraps of paper" at that—has killed or hypnotised Austrian honour.

America's Position.

If America is wise she will shoot Count Bernstorff on to the next rubbishy barge that sails out of New York Harbour, with a polite recommendation to him to go—just where it may be most convenient. America is, after all, a very great nation, and it is not well that such should tolerate the snivelling, beer-pot insolence of this swollen-headed bluff-monger. Everyone with any sense wants to see America keeping out of the war; and the mere fact of her asking Berlin to send an ambassador who has at least some mild pretensions to being a gentleman surely need not bring about hostilities. Of course no one will have much sympathy with that party in Washington that, according to Reuters this morning, "is still hopeful of the possibility of making Germany conform to international law and the law of humanity by diplomatic negotiation." We cannot believe that this party will get much backing, even in America itself. The day has gone by for that sort of thing.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of September 14, 1914.

The Serbian Advance.
The Serbians have occupied Smolin. The Serbian Army has captured Smolin, after a hard fight.

Australians' Success in New Guinea.
The Australians have captured the wireless station at Herbertshöhe, German New Guinea, after 18 hours' bush fighting. They have garrisoned Herbertshöhe and Rabaul. Another two seamen were killed and one wounded.

The Victorious March.
General Joffre has telegraphed to M. Millerand, Minister for War, as follows:—"Our victory is more and more complete everywhere. The enemy is retreating, leaving war material and prisoners. Our Army, flushed with success is continuing in pursuit with all its energy. The morale and endurance of the Allies are admirable. The Government may well be proud of the Army."

Death Roll of German Princes.
The French troops have occupied Soissons and Lunerville and the Germans have abandoned the vicinity of Nancy. It is reported that the Belgian army has cut in two the German army occupying Courtenberg, which is between Louvain and Brussels. A battle is proceeding to the south-east of Antwerp, but is still indecisive. It is reported from O-tend that Princes Adalbert of Prussia, Frederick William of Prussia and Carl of Wurtemberg have died in hospital at Brussels.

Press Bureau Confirmation of Russian Victory.
The Press Bureau confirms, to-day, the brilliant Russian victory, the capture of thirty thousand prisoners and several hundred guns.

The Official Summary of Operations.
The Press Bureau, in a summary of the operations during the last four days, states that the whole of the German right wing, since the 10th inst, has been falling back in considerable disorder. The Anglo-French troops are following closely. Six thousand prisoners and fifteen guns were captured on the 10th and 11th inst. The guns captured by the French army up to the 12th inst, totalled one hundred and sixty. The enemy is retreating along the whole of the line left of the Meuse.

The Magistrate's Rebuke.
Court not Treated with due Respect.

This morning at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a summons against the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, for allowing his dog abroad without a muzzle, was mentioned by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, who appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Shenton said he had been to court upon two other summonses returnable that morning, and he thought he might also mention this one.

The Magistrate said that the summons was returnable last Friday morning. Sergt. Baker had told him then, that he served the summons upon Mr. Landale's servants. He, the magistrate, thereupon instructed the sergeant to see Mr. Landale and inform him he would have to appear on Saturday morning.

In answer to his Worship, Sergt. Baker said he had seen Mr. Landale as desired.

Continuing, the magistrate said he had made the summons returnable for September 17, and had given instructions for it to be served personally. He did not think the court had been treated with due respect and he would take the case on Friday when Mr. Shenton might make a statement by way of explanation.

Before Mr. R. Lindsay, at the Police Court to-day, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared to defend Mrs. Dennison, 44, The Peak, who was summoned on two counts of allowing her dog to be abroad unmuzzled. Mr. Shenton said the case was quite simple. The dog came up from the back of the garden and got through the hedge into Mount Kellott Road. It was impossible to muzzle one dog; a Japanese pug.

A fine of \$4 was imposed in each case.

UNMUZZLED DOGS.

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THE ROYAL H. K. YACHT CLUB.

Members of Enemy Nationality Expelled.

Yesterday evening an extraordinary general meeting of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, was held in the Club House under the chairmanship of the Commodore, Mr. F. Smyth, for the purpose of passing resolutions altering the rules of the club so as to expel members who are of enemy nationality.

In proposing the resolutions the chairman said that the objects of the meeting were sufficiently set out in the resolutions and they needed but little comment from him. In passing them they were but falling in line with all the other British sporting clubs and particularly that of the Bombay Yacht Club. He therefore proposed the following:—

1. That it is not for the comfort or convenience of the Members of the Club as a whole, or of the Subscribers or Visitors thereof, that any Member who is the subject of a Nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists should continue to be a Member of the Club.

Mr. A. Denison seconded and the resolution was carried. On the motion of the chairman, again seconded by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock K. O. the second resolution following, was also carried unanimously.

2. That the Articles of Association be accordingly altered by the insertion of the following additional paragraph at the end of Article XXXII, namely:—

"Any Member who is the subject of a Nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall, ipso facto, cease to be a Member of the Club and shall no longer be entitled to any of the privileges of the Club."

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock K. O., for the legal assistance he had rendered the club in connection with the matter.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Instrument in St. John's Cathedral much Improved.

Yesterday Mr. Denman Fuller gave an excellent organ recital on the newly repaired instrument at St. John's Cathedral. There was only a fair attendance though the popularity of the programme should have drawn more. There were a number of old favourites in the programme which opened with Bach's well-known "Toccata and Fugue in D Minor" played with that amount of finish which made the interpretation of the intricate writing most pleasing to the listener. D'Ervey's "An Soir" was another outstanding selection in which the excellence of the recently effected repairs was clearly demonstrated. The softer passages were no longer marred by those noises from a leaking instrument and the heavier passages were appreciably fuller in power.

The programme was as follows:—

Toccata and Fugue in D minor Bach.

Madrigal E. Lemare.

To the Sea Macdowell.

An Soir E. d'Ervey.

Excerpt (Dream of Gerontius) E. Eger.

Requiem aeternam B. Harwood.

Toccata Widor.

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TO PREVENT FLOODS.

LOCAL ENGINEERING SCHEME.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce Discussion.

There was a business-like atmosphere about the proceedings at the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce, yesterday afternoon, when about thirty of the leading Chinese business men met to consider the question of taking steps to prevent the devastation caused in the Kwangtung Province by the frequent floods at certain periods of the year. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Lau Ohn-pak in the chair, Mr. Ho Chai-kai, Mr. Ho Kai-ming, Ho Kung-tong, Ho Wa-tung, U Hoi-chai, Lee Sui-kum, Chan King-ohing, Lee Yan-chung, and Fung Ping-shan.

The Chairman in the course of his address explained the objects for which the meeting had been convened and said that something would have to be done in connection with the rivers, for the safety of the people in the locality. If effective measures could be brought about an equally effective scheme to deal with the floods, it would be a great advantage not only to the people who resided in the Delta but to trade generally, as communication with the different provinces would be provided. What they wanted was money for the scheme. Probably by taxation a financial arrangement could be made by which the cost of the proposed engineering scheme would be defrayed. Anyhow they were there to discuss the ways and means of projecting a scheme that would successfully deal with the devastating floods to which the province was subject.

Mr. Ho Wah-tung, in a lengthy speech full of point and forceful argument, said that according to his light the Government should frame and establish a bill to deal with the matter, and that a special committee or bureau should be formed, composed of officials and gentry merchants, but that this committee of bureau be empowered only to make recommendations to the Government for the latter's adoption or rejection. Such a gigantic work would call for an extended period of taxation if that was the scheme adopted. The expenditure would be ten million odd dollars. He thought it would be necessary, in face of economic conditions, to fix the period at ten years. That would permit of a twenty million dollar scheme. About eighty thousand Chinese acres had been surveyed but in all probability that area would have to be increased. A tax of forty cents per acre annually would produce the million dollars a year. The levy would be divided into three parts according to the different qualities of the land to be taxed. It would naturally follow that a less tax would be imposed upon those people whose lands were away from the flooded districts than those lands which were subject to inundation. At the expiration of ten years the levy ought to be withdrawn and this should be made one of the conditions of the scheme, because, by proper handling of the money, ample should be received in that time for completing the work. Then engineers should be engaged, and this should be done through Peking, so that the influence of the diplomatic bodies could be brought to bear.

Those who were engaged in the scheme would have to be experts in such work and Chinese engineers should be so associated with the scheme that they could guide the government as to what costs should be incurred and as to whether the competing firms were erring on the side of profits. The work had to be carried out just now, otherwise the province would again be visited by a flood, and the damage done would greatly impede the progress of the scheme, as it would render the work more difficult and finances harder to procure. The steamers plying on the river (and there were two hundred alone from Canton) should be prohibited from dumping their dust in the water-way. For instance, if a steamer burned a ton of coal, there must be half a ton of dust, and that was dumped in the river.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Patrols
Wednesday September 15.
5.50 p.m.—P. O. Robertson (3), Doughty (3), Bunje (5), Ireson (5), Nicoll (8) and Bryan (8). Crown-Sergeant Langley will visit.

8.50 p.m.—Chief Inspector Mason, Sergeant Chinchen (3), P.O. Ormiston, Witcomb (3), Williams (5), Rosser (5), and two men to be detailed by Inspector D'Almada.

Thursday, September 16.
5.50 p.m.—Sergeant Saffied and seven P. O. from Indian Co. Sergeant-Major will visit.

8.50 p.m.—P. O. Hooper (3), Sleat (3), Gibson (5), Bowen-Rowlands (5), Wright (8) and Reynolds (8).

Friday, September 17.
5.50 p.m.—P. O. Tolly (3), Henderson (3), A. J. Ablong (5), P. F. Ablong (5), Kim (8) and Gaskell (8). Inspector Taylor and W. Hobbs will visit.

8.50 p.m. One N. C. Officer and seven P. O. to be detailed by Acting-Inspector J. M. Wong.

Travellers.
All Police Reservists in uniform may travel free on the cars of the Hongkong Tramway Company.

"Duty Reminders."
N. C. Officers in charge of and visiting Patrols are ordered to call for the production of this book by every man on duty. Failure to produce is to be reported without fail.

The boundaries of No. 8 Section have been altered. A printed slip will be issued.

The instructions as to boundaries of No. 5 must be altered as follows:—Delete word "West" in first line. Alter both words "Road" in eighth line to "Street."

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, B.N., at the Marine Court this morning P. O. Chan Tim, charged Chan Yau boatmaster, with unlawfully using nets within the harbour limits, on the 14th inst. Defendant was fined \$5.

P. O. Lai Kun Fak charged two hawkers with unlawfully being on board the s.s. Laemdon on the 13th inst. Defendants were sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

A. W. Daily, Boarding Officer, Harbour Department charged H. Sakai, master of s.s. Taiwan Maru, with unlawfully carrying on board his ship on the 13th inst. a number of cattle tied by their noses. The case was dismissed with a caution.

P. S. A. J. Davis charged six boat-people with unlawfully failing to licence their boats and fishing stake nets at Deep Bay, on the 13th inst. A sentence of one month's imprisonment was imposed.

Mr. Chan King-ohing said the work should be carried out by the people or some other organisation, but on no account should the Government interfere in the matter at all. If the Government interfered it would mean that the finances would be frittered away, and they would have the characteristic squeeze. There were thirty million people in Kwangtung and if one third could be persuaded to contribute a dollar per head per year they would thereby raise ten millions a year until the scheme was completed. The poor people should not be further taxed. He did not think that the sum of fifty thousand should be paid to the engineer whose scheme was adopted.

Mr. Ho Wah Tung said he perceived the difficulty in collecting the ten millions which the last speaker had referred to. Then as regards trusting the people, as soon as they got big money in hand, they would have squeeze just the same.

The Chairman:—Yes the people wear good spectacles, as soon as they get control of money, and squeeze just the same.

After further discussion it was decided to form a committee to go into the matter and make suggestions to the Chamber in the fullness of time. The following were elected:—Messrs. Ho Wah-tung, U Hoi-chai, Lee Sui-kum, Fung Ping-shan, and Lee Yan-chung.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

THE REV. V. H. COPLEY MOYLE'S SERMON.
Sir,—With reference to the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle's sermon which is being discussed in your columns, I beg, as an outsider, to make a few short remarks.

1. As a rule religious disputes are useless, and only serve to exasperate the holders of different opinions. Only friendly conversation on such matters can help to bring light to the souls of men.

2. Hongkong is not the place for religious disputes, and I am sure that at least some of his hearers would disapprove of the insults which the St. John's Cathedral Chaplain has levelled against the Catholic Church.

3. If the Chaplain wishes to show himself worthy of his congregation he will not lower himself by insulting people who, not being present, are unable to defend themselves.

4. This is almost the first time that we have had an example of a Hongkong minister's insulting from his pulpit, another congregation belonging to the Colony. Usually there has always been complete friendliness between Catholics and Protestants here.

5. Catholic priests and laymen, from perusing the English newspapers, are quite aware of the famous Kikuyu question, and of the consequent scandals in the Church of England; yet the Rev. Copley Moyle cannot find any uncharitable reference to it in the newspapers or pulpits of Hongkong.

Surely this Reverend gentleman can find something better to do than publicly committing an offence against Christian charity, and by speaking so unwisely and intemperately—particularly at a time when all the energies of which we are capable should be united against our common enemy, Germany.

Yours etc
OUTSIDER.

LESS DRUNKENNESS SINCE THE WAR.

London Figures Higher than in Previous Year.

A steady decrease in the number of licensed premises in England and Wales and a decrease in drunkenness are the principal features of the annual licensing return for 1914 says the *Globe*.

On January 1, 1914, there were in England and Wales 87,880 premises licensed for the sale of liquor, and 23,408 off-licensed, giving a percentage of 23.50 on-licences and 6.25 off-licences per 10,000 persons. There was a decrease of 1,079 on-licences during 1913, and 224 off-licences.

There were 8,738 clubs, an increase of 281—the largest increase in any year except 1911. Since 1904 no less than 12,850 licensed premises have been closed, and only 504 new on-licences granted.

Total Convictions.
The total convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales in 1914 were 183,328 as compared with 188, 877 in 1913. This decrease of 5,549 was not spread over the whole year. In every month of the first half of the year except May the figures were higher than in the previous year; and in every month of the second half of the year they were lower.

The most rapid decrease occurred in the north of England during August and September. Greater London maintained a consistently higher level in the first eight months as compared with 1913, and the drop in figures which then set in left the total figures for 1914 higher than those for 1913—contrary to the results in other other groups.

H. K. C. C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Third Round.

The result of yesterday's play is as under:—

E. Abraham and W. H. Vivacash, one 3/5, beat R. F. Hall and A. Whitmarsh, one 4/5, by 6-3; 6-1.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF SELECTED

FILLET HADDOCKS

AND

KIPPERS.

THE V. R. C.

Proposed Aquatic Fete.

The following is the programme for the aquatic fete to be held at the V. R. C. on Thursday.

Team Race:—(two lengths.) Match between H. K. V. C. Eight Section M. G. Coy. and H. K. Police Reserve (Portuguese Cay.) Plunging:—Sealed Handicap. Time limit, one minute. (Twenty-two entries.)

Four lengths (100 yards) Handicap, Ladies Nomination. There are twenty-one entries.

Team Race (two lengths) H.M. S. Tamar and Tenders v. V.R.C. "B" team.

High Dive (sealed handicap). For this event there are eleven entries.

Four lengths handicap (Final). Water Polo:—Blue v. White. The Orchestra Sociedade Philharmonica has very kindly promised to contribute selections during the evening.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. W. Imhoof.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon there passed away at the Peak Hospital, Mr. W. Imhoof, of Messrs. T. E. Griffith, Ltd., silk merchants and Public Silk Inspectors, of Canton, at the age of 35 years, the cause of death being double pneumonia.

The deceased gentleman made a reputation as a carman in Hongkong and Canton from the year 1905, when in December he stroked the Canton team against the Royal Hongkong yacht Club; in the challenge four, when after a desperate race, the Hongkong contingent secured the verdict by a very slight advantage. He shared winning the Ladies' Prize for pairs at the same regatta. In March 1909 he and Mr. Herb secured the senior Pairs, the deceased being stroke. They defeated the Corinthian Yacht Club by six lengths, Messrs. Forbes and Cook opposing. Canton won the challenge cup at the same meeting, the deceased again being stroke. The opposing clubs were the Canton Yacht Club and "The Royals."

Mr. Imhoof was very popular in sporting circles generally and he was a most enthusiastic supporter of the Canton Yacht Club. By birth he was a Swiss. Last week he contracted pneumonia and was removed to the Peak Hospital rapidly sinking from the time of his entry, until the end came yesterday.

The funeral took place at the Church of England Cemetery, Happy Valley, this morning, when about sixty of the leading residents of the Colony, and representatives of the business houses, attended at the grave-side to pay their last tribute of respect to the deceased. The service was conducted by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle.

The wreaths numbered about a hundred.

HOUSE-COOLIES' THEFT.
Police Sergeant's Ring Stolen.
This morning at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, J. A. Sutton charged a coolie, formerly employed by him at No. 2 Austin Avenue, with the theft of a gold ring valued at \$30, between September 5 and 8.

L. A. 101. Sutton said the defendant had been with him for three months. On missing the ring witness did not say anything to the defendant, who knew nothing of the ring being missed by the witness, until the latter appeared with a Chinese detective to search the coolie's quarters. After questioning the defendant he said he would bring the ring back at 9 p.m. At that hour the detective returned with the ring saying the defendant had pawned it for \$8.

The defendant, who had nothing to say, was sent to prison for three months.

Theft from an Hotel.
Mrs. Walker, a visitor at the Carlton Hotel, has had stolen from her dressing table in the hotel a small bag containing keys and jewellery to the value of \$20.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

September	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total to 13th inst.	Daily average
	211	214	203	208	195	203	201	199	219	214	215	208	207	2697	207.47

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Accurate Timekeepers!

Absolute Bargains!

Every Watch is Fully Guaranteed.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

2564	SUSSEX BY THE SEA	Thorpe Bates
2562	TILL THE BOYS COME HOME	Gerald O'Brien
2561	ABSENT	Quartette
2557	I KNOW OF TWO BRIGHT EYES	H.M. Scots Guards Band
2534	JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE MOTHER COMRADES	Walter Pannmore
2521	THE AUSTRALIAN PATROL	Walter Pannmore
	COMMONWEALTH MARCH	Pannmore & Howe
	AM I ALONE (PATIENCE)	
	WHEN I GO OUT OF DOOR	
	PERHAPS YOU DON'T IMAGINE	
	THE BIG BRASS BAND	

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Moji	Fooksang	Wed., 15th Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Thur., 16th Sept. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thur., 16th Sept. at noon
MANILA	Yuesang	Sat., 18th Sept. at 3 p.m.
Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	Sun., 19th Sept. at d'light
W'W' & Tientsin	Cheongshing	Sun., 19th Sept. at d'light
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Taksang	Sun., 19th Sept. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Sun., 19th Sept. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues., 21st Sept. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 25th Sept. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kumsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe Inland Sea and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 18 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
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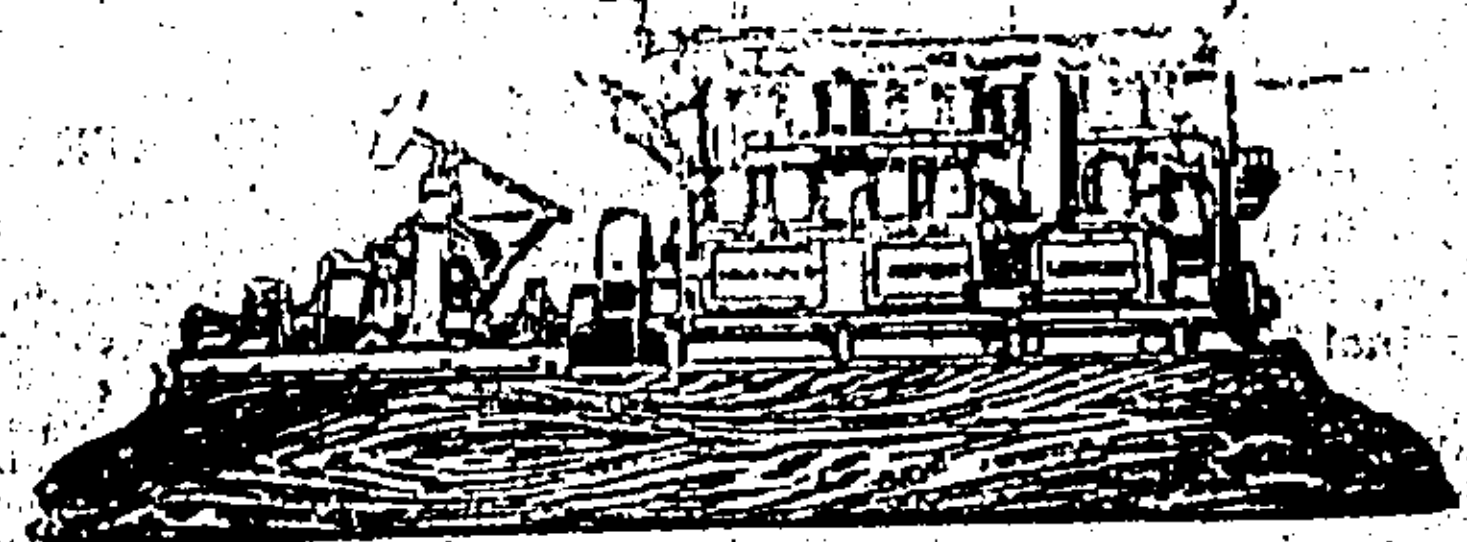
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London and Leith	Bloemfontein	B. L. L.	17, Sept.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Yasaka M.	N. Y. K.	23, Sept.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Nantini	P. & O.	24, Sept.
London	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	B. of Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Paul Cocat	M. M.	2, Oct.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Nore	P. & O.	8, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Vancouver and Seattle	Unkei M.	J. M. Co.	20, Sept.
San Francisco via M'la & Japan etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	30, Sept.
Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Indrakuala	J. M. Co.	B. of Oct.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan etc.	Persia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Saiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Nov.
Ports via Japan	Persia	P. M. Co.	4, Jan.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	15, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	17, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	24, Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	15, Sept.
Shanghai	Nitaoom	J.C.J.L.	15, Sept.
Anping, Tokao via S'tow & Amoy	Ottawa M.	O. S. K.	15, Sept.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	16, Sept.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	16, Sept.
Shanghai	Chenau	B. & S.	16, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	17, Sept.
Anping & Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Soashu Maru	O. S. K.	18, Sept.
S'pore, Pang, B'goon & Calcutta	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	18, Sept.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Cehing	J. M. Co.	19, Sept.
Kobe and Moji	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	19, Sept.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	19, Sept.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	21, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	21, Sept.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tamir	B. & S.	21, Sept.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	24, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	25, Sept.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	25, Sept.
Mauritius and South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	28, Sept.
S'pore, Pang, B'goon & Calcutta	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	2, Oct.
Shanghai	Novara	P. & O.	9, Oct.
Shanghai	Tijibodas	J.C.J.L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The s.s. "INDRAKUALA."

will be despatched for the above ports about

the beginning of October.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA sailing hence Sept. 20, will not call at either Shanghai or Hongkong.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANTO MARU will next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.

The T. K. K. s.s. SEIYOMARU 14,000 Tons will call at this port for Coronal via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso on Wednesday 16th November at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A. & O. Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippine Ports on 9th inst. and may be expected to arrive on or about 19th instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The L. S. N. s.s. KUMSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 17th September.

The Royal Mail & P. Company s.s. CAENARVONSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 19th September leaves for Shanghai on the 1st October.

The L. L. s.s. SAINT ROBERT from New York is due at Hongkong on the 20th September.

The Frank Waterhouse & Co. s.s. TAIYUAN MARU from Moji via Manila is due at Hongkong on the 20th September, leaves for Vancouver and Seattle on the 22nd September.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Trigona, Dut. s.s. 1,656, F. Vigeboom, 5th Aug.—Shanghai, 27th Aug.

Trithof, Norw. s.s. 371, Y. Christensen, 2nd Sept.—Rangoon, 26th Aug.

Yunnan, Br. s.s. 1,204, Robertson, 2nd Sept.—Swatow, 1st inst. Ballast—B. & S.

Tenyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,398, S. Togo, 4th inst.—San Francisco, 13th Aug.

Haimun, Br. s.s. 641, A. H. Stewart, 5th inst.—Calcutta, 4th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Drufar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, J. Bing, 5th Sept.—Swatow, 4th Sept. Gen.—C. S. S. N. Co.

Standard, Norw. s.s. 1,461, O. Johansen, 4th inst. Rangoon, 2nd inst. Gen.—T. & Co.

Glensyle, Br. s.s. 2,399, W. McGlin, 7th inst.—Rangoon, 1st inst. Gen.—Chinese.

Hangchow, Br. s.s. 999, Mathias, 8th inst.—Kobe, 5th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Tytaroom, Dut. s.s. 8,000, J. N. Bouman, 8th Sept.—Java, 1st Sept. Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Teau, Br. s.s. 1,350, H. Trowbridge, 10th inst.—Manila, 7th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Manopouri, Br. s.s. 1,288, Maxwell, 19th inst.—Moji, 5th inst. Gen. G. & Co.

Pheunpenh, Br. s.s. 1,065, W. C. Bird, 10th inst.—Calcutta, 8th inst. Gen.—Chinese.

Soashu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,008, A. Kobayashi, 10th inst.—Tokyo, 9th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

Haiching, Br. s.s. 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 11th inst.—Swatow, 10th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hinsang, Br. s.s. 1,885, A. O. Kennedy, 13th inst.—Sandakan, 6th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kwangleon, Chi. s.s. 1,463, J. MacArthur, 6th inst. Shanghai, 9th inst. Gen.—G. M. S. N. Co.

Chao Chow Fu, Br. s.s. 1,194, J. S. de Wolf, 12th inst.—Swatow, 12th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

St. Albans, Br. s.s. 1,358, E. T. Fletcher, 13th inst.—Kobe, 7th inst. Gen.—G. & Co.

Haimun, Br. s.s. 641, S. H. Stewart, 12th inst.—Swatow, 12th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

TO SAIL.

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"UNKEI MARU"

will be despatched on or about the 20th September.

For freight please apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st Sept., 1915.

TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA." (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)

Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 690

Feet. Beam 73 1/2 Feet.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sails from Nagasaki

7th September, 1915.

For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLANDSEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco

Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months).....

Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco.....

Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months).....

Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco.....

Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months).....

Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London.....

London and Return (Six Months).....

Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London.....

London and Return (24 Months).....

Reduce d rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Prince's Building.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails
LONDON & LEITH	Bloemfontein	17th September.
LONDON	City of Hankow	8th October.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 8th Sept., 1915.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING FOR VANCOUVER AND PUGET SOUND PORTS OVERLAND FREIGHT VIA GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The s.s. "ROBERT DOLLAR"

Captain R. L. Morton,

On the berth on or about 30th Sept.

For Freight Rates and space apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

3, Queen's Building,

V. M. SMITH, Manager.

Phone 792

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Weather.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of Light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:-						
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCK	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT ORDINARY TIDE STAGE	DEPTHS OF TIDE		
				STANDARD	MEAN	
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0" (10' 0" to 10' 6")	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 12 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 13 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 15 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 16 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 17 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 18 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 19 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 20 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 21 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 22 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 23 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 24 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 25 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 26 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 27 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 28 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 29 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 30 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 31 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 32 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 33 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 34 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 35 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 36 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 37 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 38 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 39 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 40 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 41 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 42 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 43 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 44 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 45 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 46 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 47 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 48 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 49 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 50 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 51 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 52 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 53 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 54 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 55 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 56 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 57 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 58 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 59 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 60 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 61 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 62 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 63 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 64 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 65 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 66 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 67 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 68 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 69 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 70 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 71 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 72 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 73 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 74 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 75 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 76 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 77 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 78 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 79 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 80 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 81 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 82 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 83 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 84 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 85 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 86 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 87 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 88 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 89 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 90 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 91 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 92 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 93 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 94 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 95 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 96 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 97 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 98 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 99 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
No. 100 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
WAI-KO-KU						
Connection Dock	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
ASKEWEN						
How Dock	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	
How Dock	100	10' 0"	10'	10' 0"	10' 0"	

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1915.

OUR SPORTS LETTER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

London, July 30, 1915.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

Billiards.

When the billiard champion, Newman, 2000 start in 18000 and beat him he marked the performance as the best in his career. Now he is engaged in another match with his young opponent in which he is conceding 2250. Up to the time of writing he has held his own on the billiard, once he was well ahead, but there is nothing in his position to suggest that he is again going to win. "It is a little curious how Newman seems to reserve his big efforts for matches against Newman. His record of 894 with ivory balls was made against the latter in the London tournament two years ago, and in their first game this season he contributed a break of 645. Now he has completed 893, just one short of his record. It was a splendid effort marked by the champion's fine power of concentration and methodical care. He played his usual open game using all the pockets, and was at the table about an hour and twenty minutes. On reaching 670 he gained his proper proportion of points on the handicap for the first time since the match began, and when he started in the evening he confessed to a hope that he would set up a new record. That frame of mind was not good, and he began to play with exaggerated care and to apprehend difficulties that really did not exist. After adding 200—the full break was now 879 and sixteen more were needed to beat his previous best—he had to play a slow drag loser, and in doing so sent the white into bank. Very cleverly he scored off the red and eventually secured position to put it down and leave a loser off the white. But playing for position beat him as he missed the winning hazard which in itself was quite a simple shot. This will be Newman's last match until the war is over. "I feel that I must do something," he said, "and I have decided to go into a munition factory." Apparently there is to be no halt in the season's play. Stevenson is in the field again with another challenge to George Gray, the Australian. When they last met Gray made a break of 535 at the last session and seemed to make his success certain. Stevenson, however, responded with an equally fine break of 540 and was only beaten by 241 points. Now he naturally wants his revenge, and his rival, it is said, is willing to grant him it. There is a new and original clause in the terms for the match suggested by Stevenson. He proposes that the winner shall take an extra 65 for every clear hundred he wins by, the amount to be secured in this way to be limited to 225.

Boxing.

Power of hitting is just as essential to success in boxing as skill; in some phases of a ring contest it is even more so. Gordon Sims, the Portsmouth man, found this out in his match with Frank Moran, the American, but not until it was too late. For four rounds Sims boxed most cleverly but without making the slightest impression on his opponent, in the fifth he fell to a hard knock to the chin—the first real blow Moran had landed—and was down for nine seconds, and when he got up he was practically a beaten man. He did not seem to recognize this, but his seconds did, and greatly to the disgust of the boxer who wanted to go on they gave in on his behalf. The Englishman, who showed magnificent pluck and gameness, was angry in having the fight taken away from him, but his supporters were wiser than he and took the proper action. For it was really an absurd match so far as Sims was concerned. He was reported to weigh 12 stone, but he looked more like a middle-weight, and even then was at a disadvantage of two stones. Spectacularly there is nothing pleasing about the boxing of the American. He is a rugged fighter of little skill, and depends on his great physical powers to take him to victory. Sims was well aware of this, but thought he would be able to keep out of the way of the hard blows of his opponent. Good as his defence was he failed in this respect, for the American smashed through the guard by the sheer force of his striking. Even these half-stopped blows were painful, and Sims had to submit to a lot of punishment that he would have escaped against an opponent possessing no more than his own strength. When the next world's championship contest between the "big men" takes place it is probable that Moran will be Willard's adversary.

Rowing for the Blind.

The first boat race of the season has just taken place on the Thames at Putney. True it was only between schoolboys, but it was of piquant interest, the Worcester College four who opposed Emanuel School, London, being made up of blind boys who had never seen either a boat or an oar. The story of the race tells the tragedy of the sightless lives of these strong and otherwise healthy boys. The stroke of the blind crew had the misfortune to ram his oar in the rowlock with the inevitable result that the boat was brought to a standstill. This race marks the beginning of a new standard of athletics for the blind which has been introduced by Mr. G. A. Brown, the headmaster of Worcester College. "When I began to try sport as a means of recreation for the unfortunate boys under my charge," said Mr. Brown in explaining his scheme, "I found that cricket with a wicker ball with a bell inside was merely a burlesque of the game. Football in the winter term was nearer the real thing, but it was not altogether satisfactory for we could never play another Public School. So last year I turned to rowing, and twelve of the boys took it up. I paired them off and took them on the river in half-outrigged and part-oared gigs. Some of them already knew the shape of a boat, and for those who did not I had one out of the water and 'showed' all the parts and their uses." It is really remarkable how these blind boys have picked up rowing with only the sense of touch to help them. They swing together nicely and keep good time whilst their intuition in making a combined effort in a race is wonderful.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

Approximate Statement of Traffic Receipts for week ending September 11, 1915.

	Receipts Aggregate for 37 weeks.
This Year....	12,173 405,532
Last Year....	10,761 429,202
Increase....	1,412
Decrease....	23,670

Women Postmen.

In many of the outlying districts of London, such as Eltham, East Ham, Woolwich, Kingston, and Golders Green, women are now replacing regular postmen, who are thus released for military duties. It is not proposed however, that this change shall affect Central London.

WAR PRICES FOR STEAMERS.

Profits of Neutral Owners.

As a result of the war says the Times, the value of steamship tonnage has, during the past few months, continued to rise, and extraordinarily high prices have lately been paid for second-hand tonnage. Steamers are constantly being sold for far more than they cost to build. A cargo steamer which four years ago was bought for £30,000 has just been sold for £68,000, while another which was bought for about £50,000 just before the war, has now been sold for nearly £100,000. Ownerships which a year ago were not paying their expenses have been able to put their finances on a very different basis. There is the case of a small company which was formed 10 years ago to acquire two cargo steamers. Capital to the extent of £30,000 was subscribed, but it became necessary to issue debentures secured on the steamers to the extent of £20,000. Now these two steamers could be sold for such a sum that the debentures could be paid off, and the share capital returned, and the shareholders left with cash representing 200 per cent. of their original subscriptions.

While British steamships are frequently changing ownership, more often than not the sales are between neutrals. Greek and Dutch steamers pass to the Norwegian flag, Swedish to the Danish, and so on. Sales between neutrals of the same nationality are usually effected abroad, while those between ownerships of different nationalities are, as a rule, transacted in London.

Another Year of War Rates.

It should be remembered that freights at least as good as those which fall to British owners can be earned by neutrals. Often the neutral can secure higher freights, because in some trades there is little or no competition. British vessels are excluded from the Baltic and, except those carrying foodstuffs for the Belgian Relief Committee, rarely trade with the Dutch ports. Then it frequently happens that neutrals are wanted for the voyage between North and South America, probably because the charterers are German firms. Further, neutral owners can always reckon on securing the full market freights. British owners, on the other hand, have to face the possibility that their vessels may be requisitioned by the Admiralty on terms far below those current in the market.

Many Greek steamers have lately been sold because of the special conditions on which they have often been financed. It has been common for Greek captains who have saved money to aspire to ownership and to be financed by a bank to the extent of a certain proportion of the value of a fine steamer. The present prices are so favourable that many of these single-ship owners have been able to sell their property, pay off the bank's loan, and retire with a very considerable sum in cash. But owners who have not been financed in this way and have lately been selling, are generally those who bought years ago at low prices, and after having long had the use of the ships are now able to get back more than they paid for them. Those who are buying ships seem to be calculating on at least another 12 months of high freights. So long as the war lasts there must be the keenest demand for tonnage, while the supply has already been decreased by the ships detained in enemy ports, by those sunk, and by the setback to the mercantile shipbuilding industry. A year ago there was too much tonnage and for weeks after the war began vessels could be bought at "bargain prices." To-day the supply falls short of the demand.

THE PAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO., LTD.

General Manager's Progress Report for four weeks ending 14th August 1915.

Gentlemen,—I herewith beg to submit my report on your Mining and Milling operations for four weeks ending August 14th 1915.

The accompanying sheet of Mine Measurements shows a total of 340 ft. made up of 21 ft. sinking, 181 ft. driving, and 147 ft. crosscutting, as against a total of 444 ft. for the previous four weeks.

St. Koman Mine.

940 ft. level. The main crosscut east has been advanced 27 ft. made total 237 ft.

The crosscut is again in lode matter which gives fair pinnings. Drives to the north and south on the lode struck at 203 ft. from shaft have been taken 11 ft. and 8 ft. respectively on a lode averaging 55 ins. wide worth 8 dwts. 840 ft. level. To the north drive has been added 10 ft. making total 124 ft. The quartz has entirely disappeared.

The south drive has been extended 2 ft. bringing total to 132 ft. At this distance crosscutting has been started to the east and west and taken 8 ft. each way. In the east crosscut lode matter is showing.

740 ft. level. The south drive has been driven 9 ft. bringing total to 632 ft. The lode 50 ins. wide gives 2 dwts. per ton.

The drive on footwall branch has been taken from 27 ft. to 33 ft. and holed to stop.

640 ft. level north drive. This has been advanced 7 ft. making a total of 388 ft. Driving here has been stopped and cross cutting started to the east and west, 14 ft. and 12 ft. respectively have been traversed.

On the 85 ft. lode south the drive has been advanced 18 ft. bringing the total to 241 ft. The lode 42 ins. wide gives 34 dwts. Crosscutting for slope filling, 41 ft.

Stops. Above the 740 ft. level, two stops, lode 95 ins. worth 5 dwts.

Above 640 ft. level, two stops, lode 100 ins. wide worth 7 dwts. Above the 540 level, three stops, lode 81 ins. wide worth 2 dwts.

Anderson Mine.

The main shaft has been sunk 21 ft. making total depth 38 ft. below 460 ft. level. Sinking is again suspended as we shall be unable to reach the 540 ft. level with the present pump and that which is on order will probably be delayed in delivery.

460 ft. level, drive north. To this has been added 17 ft. making total 173 ft. The lode 44 ins. wide assays 12 dwts.

360 ft. level drive north. Here 18 ft. has been driven bringing total to 580 ft. The lode 54 ins. gives 54 dwts.

280 ft. level drive north. This has been extended 23 ft. making total 938 ft.

100 ft. level drive north. This has been driven 9 ft. bringing total to 372 ft. The lode 49 ins. wide gives 1 dwts.

Crosscutting for slope filling, 36 ft.

Stops. Above the 360 ft. level, one stop, lode 25 ins. wide worth 7 dwts.

Above the 160 ft. level, one stop, lode 105 ins. wide worth 7 dwts.

In St. Koman the drive has been extended 38 ft. making total 188 ft. The lode 9 ins. wide gives 9 dwts.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V.D. state:—

Inspection of Arms.

Members of Civil Service Company will return their rifles and bayonets to Headquarters before 10 a.m. on Thursday 18th instant for inspection. They will be ready for re-issue on Friday 17th instant.

Parades.

Parades for Wednesday 15th instant.

6.15 p.m.—Signalling Section. Fall in on Oriskany ground and proceed to Happy Valley for Skirmishing.

Remainder Nil.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty until morning of 20th instant—Right Section M. G. Co. Officer on duty—Lieut. Kenneth. Detachment Camp, Kowloon. On duty to-night—Scouts Company. Officer on duty—Capt. Hutchison. On duty to-morrow—Scouts Company. Officer on duty—Capt. Stewart. On duty 18th instant—Centre Section M. G. Co. Officer on duty—Lieut. Wright. Orderly Officer until 20th instant—Lieut. Wright.

Orderly Sergeant until 20th instant—Corpl. Hamilton.

Age of German Generals.

The German generals engaged in the great fight round Warsaw are all over sixty, which rather discounts the theory that the tremendous strain of modern fighting calls for young generals. Hindenburg is sixty-eight, Mackensen is sixty-four, Gallwitz is sixty-two, Scholtz is sixty-four, Woytzech is sixty-eight, and Baslow is sixty-one.

Further, not one is a Prussian proper, though Hindenburg is an East Prussian; his home is in Hanover. Two are Silesians of the province fished from Austria by Frederick the Great, Von Falkenhayn, the Chief of the Staff, is much younger. He is fifty-four, and a Brandenburg.

crushed. St. Koman 1,687
Anderson 767
St. Koman 767
Junction 235
Jellie 40

2,618 tons
Boughtington Mills (2) ran 23.35 days. Lost time 4.65 days due to power, repairs and clean up.

Surface ore crushed
St. Koman 1700
Junction 1540

3240 tons
Total ore crushed in Koman Mills 6585 tons

Amalgam Sponge B'lon
ozs. 171 462 453 65
Stamp Mill 1171 462 453 65
Huntton Mills 775 382 375 00

1946 844 828.65
St. Malacca, Huntton Mills (2) ran 26.1 days. Lost time 1.9 days due to repairs to motor and usual causes.

Surface ore crushed
St. Koman 2246 tons
St. Malacca 2274

4520 tons
Amalgam collected 922 ozs. producing 491 ozs. sponge yielding 454 ozs. amalgam gold.

Average yield per ton
St. Koman stamps 3,485 dwt
" H. Mills 2,314 " " Tailings 720 "

St. Malacca H. Mills 2,008 " " Tailings 720 "

Totals. Stamp crushed 10,378 tons
Amalgam 2,868 ozs
Sponge gold 1,582.65 ozs
Avg. yield per ton 2,471 dwt
" " " " 913
W. H. MARTIN, Manager.

WAR ITEMS.

Dacia's £140,000 Cargo.

Le Havre July 28.—The sale of the 10,000 bales of cotton seized from the steamer Dacia, which sailed from America under an American charter as a test case, and was arrested by a French cruiser in March, realized £140,000.

German Losses in Alsace.

Paris, July 28. According to a Geneva telegram to the *Matin* it is reported from Basle that the last combats which have taken place in the Valley of Munster appear to have proved particularly sanguinary for the Germans. Three or four trains filled with wounded have passed Colmar on their way to Baden and Wartensburg Hospital.

Socialists Imprisoned.

Amsterdam July 28.—The *Vorwärts* states that according to the Socialist organ *Gleichheit* about 15 male and female Socialists have for some weeks been imprisoned at Karlsruhe for distributing a pamphlet containing the peace resolution adopted by the International Women's Congress at Bern.

Henry James Turns Briton.

The *New York Times* reports that Mr. Henry James, the author, is abandoning his American citizenship and taking out naturalization papers as a British subject. The reason stated is that Mr. James has been dissatisfied with the course of action taken by the United States Government with regard to German atrocities.

Clergyman as Gardener.

The Rev. A. W. Hopkinson, chaplain to the Hertford-Wintney Board of Guardians, has made an offer to the Guardians on account of the reduction of the staff, many of whom have gone to the front, to give his services for duty in the casual wards, to work in the garden, and to assist in the clerical work. His offer has been accepted.

Seizures in Austria.

The Austrian Government announces the confiscation of the new harvest of peas, lentils, and beans to prevent any further increase in price through the manipulations of speculators. During the past few weeks the price of lentils has doubled, and that of peas and beans has quadrupled, and even quintupled. The wholesale price of peas is now over 6d. per lb.

Fifty per cent. Rise in German Food Prices.

Zurich, July 22. From tables published in the *Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten* it appears that the cost of living in Germany has increased considerably more than one-half since the war began. The figures given are calculated for the weekly feeding of a family of four persons, on the dietary allowed to German marines, and information has been collected in some two hundred places in Germany.

Cellar Children's Reward.

Paris, July 28.—The scholars of Rheims will spend their holidays far from the shells, and sheltered from all bombardment, as a just reward for their prolonged stay in the cellars of their transformed schools. The General Federation of Teachers is assuming a distribution of the scholars in different districts. Yesterday afternoon the first group of 30 children ranging from eight to eleven years of age arrived in Paris. They did not appear to have suffered much.

Cardinal Mercier's Secretary Arrested.

Hayre, July 28. Information received from the Belgian Ministry of Justice confirms the fact that Canon Vrancken, Cardinal Mercier's secretary has been arrested and imprisoned. It was in vain that the Cardinal offered bail to obtain the release of his collaborator. The German authorities pretend to have discovered in Belgium the existence of an extensive plot, of which Canon Vrancken is alleged to be the chief instigator.

ESPIONAGE IN ENGLAND.

Activities of German Agents Cut Short.

Press Bureau, July 28.—In addition to five persons whose conviction of espionage has already been announced, the authorities have arrested at various times recently the following alleged German agents:

"A," a Dutch subject.
"B," a Dutch subject.

The above were recently tried by court-martial for attempting to communicate information regarding H.M. Fleet. The finding and sentence have not yet been promulgated.

"C," a German with a forged American passport.
"D," a woman of German origin, married to a naturalised British subject of Prussian birth, from whom she is separated.

"E," a Brazilian of German origin.
"F," a native of Uruguay of German origin.

"G," a Peruvian of suspected German origin.
"H," a Swede.

"I," a German who claims to be a naturalised American.
"J," a British subject.

Of the above, A, C, H, and I have since their arrest made a full confession of their mission. They will all be charged with attempting to collect and communicate to the enemy information regarding H.M. Fleet and military forces, with the intention of assisting the enemy or with committing an act preparatory thereto. The trials will be held in camera.

It is not desirable in the public interest to give further details, but it may be stated that so far as is known none of these persons had been in this country longer than three weeks at the time of their arrest. Owing to certain measures adopted by the authorities, their activities were out short in their early stages.

Up to the Minute.

Closing prices:—
Indos (combined). — \$154, cash buyers.
Indos Deferred \$83, buyers.
Indos Preferred \$81, buyers.
(There are buyers for December delivery of combined Indos \$104.)
Shanghai Docks — Tls. 62, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons — Tls. 105, buyers.
Soy Cheese Tls. 52.
Cements — \$8.35, buyers.
Douglases — \$87, buyers.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The R.M.S. *de MONTAGNE* arrived Taipei on Monday the 13th Sept. at 8 a.m. Left Taipei on Monday, the 13th Sept. at 6 a.m. due to arrive Woonoon on Wednesday the 15th Sept. at 5 p.m.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For a Tongo Maru for Australia—Rev. Fr. Mr. Harrison, Capt. Komlasky, Sister Henry, A. C. Hale, A. Warner, Susan, A. Robinson, Mrs. E. Clough, Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Mrs. Shindlen, Miss E. Buckell, K. Wade, M. T. Sherwood, Ochi, Honda, Matthews, Miyaki, Noble, J. Darra, J. D. S. Hewitt, Takayama, Mr. & Mrs. Clayton, Ballantine, Read, Fox, P. E. Gooder, Bell, Shinohara, Y. Kashiwara, Dung Loon, Molisen, W. Rayner, F. Gatehouse, F. Norbury, & Miss Matsui.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

FOUND.

FOUND.—A key; probably of a safe. Apply Hongkong Telegraph Office.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

35 仁仁
 18 金生
 一 天祥

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount or subsidiary exchange, payment for all articles of food not exceeding in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Provision No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall, if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

Wheas at about 10 p.m.
the 8th of September, 1915, at
m.m. two Chinese aged between
20 and 30 years dressed in dark
clothing, and with daggers, to
fackles, and stabbed a Chinese
gentleman named Siu Un, in the
Francis Street, Wanchai. A re-
ward of \$2,000 will be paid
to the undersigned for any person
who shall give such information
as will lead to the arrest and con-
viction of the said two persons.
Signed, C. Mc I. MESSEMER
Capt. Supt. of Police.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1915

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